

**OUR PLATFORM.**

Unalterable opposition to the policy of Public Favoritism to Private Industries by Tariff Taxation—commonly called the Republican Policy of Protection.

The name of Horace Boice would look well at the head of the ticket next year.

The Republican party doesn't care so much for brains in its candidate, but they always have feet big enough to cover the platform on which they stand.

KANSAS CITY is working for the next National Democratic Convention, and the REGISTER wishes—not in the Sam Wellerian sense, but truly and fervently—that she may get it.

THE main building of the State University at Columbia, Mo., was burned to the ground last Saturday night. It is probable an extra session of the legislature may be called to make an appropriation for the erection of a new building.

To refuse to let those who want wine or beer get it within the fair grounds under proper restrictions, says the Chicago Herald, would be simply suicidal. We should be ridiculed throughout the world. Would the fanatics who wish to impose their tastes on the rest of mankind make up the inevitable loss at the turn-stiles?

WHENEVER "X" in the Truth is willing to drop double-dealing and half-fact argument, we will discuss tariff with him, but under no other conditions. The tariff is an economic question, and ought to be debated honestly, fairly and squarely. We have never yet knowingly stated an untruth or a half-truth in connection with it, and never shall. "X," adios! That old chestnut half-truth ancient calico is too much. However, we will stay with you just long enough, in pure benevolence, to tell you "how the tariff is a tax when the article sells for less than the tariff in open market." The tariff is a tax whenever it enables a manufacturer to charge more for an article than he could get if the markets were free and open to the world. You may take an article whose worth is one dollar and protect it by a tariff of one dollar and fifty cents; the manufacturer, being cut off from competition, may sell that article for one dollar and twenty-five cents. He will be selling "for less than the tariff in open market," but the consumer is paying him a tax of 25 per cent. all the same.

THE bitter onslaught made by the Ironton REGISTER upon our Sam may have greater significance than simply dissatisfaction over the speakership. Ironton has a favorite son who would like to represent this district in Congress and Bro. Ake, it is suspected, may now be paving his way to the coveted position.

So are pleased to say our three brethren of the Centreville Reformer, echoing the insinuation of the editor of the Jefferson Democrat—of whom, by the way, we had warrant for expecting something better. All these gentlemen know, and dare not deny the fact, that Hon. Sam. Byrns flew into the faces of his constituents, almost without exception, when he voted for Crisp for Speaker. We had a right to criticize him for that act, and did so—not because we wanted to down him to make room for some other person. We believe our brethren will bear us out in the assertion that in our twenty-odd years' pilgrimage that sin could never be truthfully pleaded against us. We have no "favorite son" to boom for any place. Should the situation change, he shall be boomed, not by slugging some other person, but upon his merits; and there shall be no mistaking our purpose.

THE American Economist, under the heading, "Protection Did It," enumerates a half-dozen or more industries in which "Americans lead the world," and "Yankee skill and ingenuity" therein have beaten down all competition. The question naturally arises, if Americans can manufacture a better and cheaper article than anybody else manufactures, where is the need of protection? And what good end can protection work in such a case? The trouble with the Protectionist is, he feels called upon to prove too many things to justify his position. When agitation against the tariff began, he admitted that prices for protected manufactures were higher than they would be under free trade; but insisted that they had to be in order to pay high wages to the workman. Then the consumer wanted to know what part of the pudding he was getting, and he was sneered at and told that he ought to be willing to pay high prices for the articles he used and the clothes he wore; that cheap things were nasty; that "a cheap coat makes a cheap man." But the sneer wouldn't work; and now every day the little 6x10s all over the land are obediently mouthing the self-evident falsehood that Protection gives higher wages to the laborer and lower prices to the capitalist. If this were the effect of Protection, does any sane man suppose that the men who pay the high wages and sell at lowered figures would spend their money like water to perpetuate

"the Great American System of Protection?" Would they go to Congress and lobby diligently against their own interest out of pure love for the workingman? Go to, brethren! You ask too much of credulous mankind.

WHILE there may be honest division of opinion as to the expediency of putting the Silver question flush to the front with the Tariff, we cannot allow any doubt as to the honesty and justice of the Free Coinage of Silver, *per se*. If Senator Carlisle said the things attributed to him in a recent interview, and reproduced in a communication which Judge Emerson prints in this issue, then Senator Carlisle, to us, is neither a good Democrat nor a profound statesman. To tell the people that Free Silver Coinage is in the interest of mine-owners, and that it will enhance their profits by returning to them a dollar in exchange for eighty-five or ninety cents, is presuming too much upon the ignorance of the American citizen and voter. The coining of silver into dollar-pieces is neither more nor less than putting the government's stamp upon those pieces, guaranteeing each of them to contain so much silver of a certain fineness. The mine-owner, when he takes his silver to the mint and has it coined, gets it back with not one-thousandth part of a grain in addition. He has swindled no man, and has not received anything that was not his before the transaction, either from the government or the citizen. All this talk about his "getting a dollar for eighty-five cents" is the merest bosh, unworthy the statesman, or even the citizen of ordinary intelligence. For the 173½ grains pure silver are the dollar, and have been since the formation of the government. Aside from this comes in the question of restitution and simple justice. In 1873 silver was demonetized, and how? Will Judge Emerson say, honestly and above-board? He cannot; for the act was done secretly and in the dark, as the common thief does his work. Not a voice had been publicly raised in all this broad land, asking the demonetization of silver; no one, save the beneficiaries of the act, dreamed that such a thing was contemplated. Even President Grant, when he signed John Sherman's new minting bill, did not know that the section authorizing the coining of the silver dollar had been omitted from its provisions. Not six men of both Houses of Congress knew it when they voted for the bill. This act, by restricting the medium of payment, enhanced the debts of the country millions and millions of dollars, making the creditor class that much richer. It was an outrageous act, without warrant from honest motive, and a meaner, dirtier and more despicable steal than any that attended the Credit Mobilier. We, therefore, hold, and defy successful refutation of our assertion, that justice demands that the wrong be righted, in so far as it can be, by giving to silver—and that without delay—its function under the Constitution. How a true Democrat can view it otherwise, is beyond our comprehension. Certainly, all Democrats denounced the demonetization fraud at the time it was perpetrated.

**Jones of the Republic.**

Some of our cotemporaries are finding fault with Col. Jones of the Republic for his course on the Speakership contest. They think it tends to disrupt the party. The — sheel it does! They claim that Mr. Crisp is a genuine tariff reformer—as much as Mr. Mills. Then why did the high tariff element in the Democratic party, to a man, support Mr. Crisp? It was because Mills was opposed to free coinage, was it? Then why did nearly, if not quite every, single-standard man in the House support Mr. Crisp? Mr. Mills' coinage views would not have interfered with his usefulness as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Was he turned down in that matter because of his coinage views? In the main, Col. Jones has been right. There is a persistent effort being made to side-track the tariff question. Senator Brice from Briceville, Senator Gorman from Pennsylvania, and Senator Hill from Tammany, will reverse the engine, if they can. Now, are Democrats to shut their mouths and let themselves be sold to the devil, without a word of protest? Now is the time to "kick." It will come too late after the convention: then all Democrats must stand together. Col. Jones was right when he called attention to Hill's treachery in '88. He was right when he excoriated the pluck-me store legislators last winter. He was right when he warned Campbell of the effect of his course in the Ohio campaign. He was slightly off, as we pointed out at the time, when he apologized for Mr. Mills' course in that campaign, which however has been condoned by the following of Mr. Crisp. He may have thrown rocks at our big Congressman just a shade harder than was necessary about the Speakership matter, but he is right in calling aloud to the Democracy to be on their guard against the reactionists in the party. About this he cannot be too vociferous.

The farmers and laborers of this country are not going to see the gunnysack patch in the seats of their trousers yearly growing larger, without knowing the reason why. If the Democratic party doesn't help them, they will go to some party that will.

**The Whole Case, So Far.**

When Mr. Cleveland sent his tariff message to Congress, thereby forcing that issue to the front, he gave mortal offense to the Plutocratic party in both parties, who had protested against his action, and who then and there black-listed him as effectually as if he had been a section-hand on one of their railroads. They saw that he had so endeared himself to the popular heart that it would be impossible to defeat him in the convention; but it was possible to defeat him at the election, and it was done. No fact is better settled than that Harrison owes his election to recalcitrant Democrats. This accomplished, the McKinley bill and the repeal of the Bland act followed as matters of course. With these inequities placed securely upon the statute book, they feel reasonably safe for the next ten years, for the Republican party is as much their property as their bonds and stocks, and its leaders will obey their orders as promptly as any foreman in one of their factories, or any superintendent on one of their railroads.

The danger to their interests lies in the Democratic party. They have never been able to place its machinery entirely under their own control. This has resulted from the nature of its constitution, for it was organized to resist class legislation. It has been the great conservator of freedom in this nation. All its victories have been won on the broad platform of freedom for all and special privileges to none; and when it has stepped down from this high plane, defeat has followed. So far, they have only been able to cast an anchor to windward in its organization heavy enough, they hope, to impede its progress when it aims to real reform, or to destroy the organization if it persists in a course calculated to injure their interests. How artfully they have played their game thus far! When Mr. Cleveland lost New York in 1888, Mr. Hill was elected its Governor on the Democratic ticket. Cleveland stood for progress; Hill stood for reaction. When it was discovered that the West and South were nearly a unit for free coinage of silver, pressure was placed upon Mr. Cleveland to make him declare himself upon that question, which he did with his usual directness, thereby placing himself in antagonism to the West and South on an issue as dear to them as the tariff. Then some mysterious influence was brought to bear on Governor Campbell that caused him to get off the platform made for him by his party, and make his race across the country. The same influence caused Roger Q. Mills to make his unfortunate Ohio speeches—perhaps in the hope of securing Eastern influence in his fight for the Speakership. The defeat of Mr. Campbell disposed of a pawn on the political chess board that might have become a dangerous Presidential possibility, and Mr. Mills' Ohio speeches were used to keep him out of the Speaker's chair. His coinage speeches furnished no reason why he should not be retained as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, but he was grimly set aside for one who it was thought would not be so troublesome to class interests; and this was done, too, before the country could file its protest, with the idea that good Democrats, for fear of hurting the party, would accept a situation which they could not change.

Mr. Bland has been made chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and given the right of way in his committee, so that a Free Coinage measure will probably be passed through both houses of Congress early in the session. But then there is the man at the other end of the avenue, with his veto, and the friends of the Free Coinage cannot get their measure beyond that. It is hoped, by this means, to place the coinage issue before the people so prominently that the tariff question can be conveniently smothered, and then means can be found to dispose of as effectually of the silver question. The Democratic party is not a child to be amused with a rattle while a leech is being applied to draw from it its life-blood. Nor is it to be scared from its policy of Tariff and financial reform by the ghost of the Force Bill, which is now being sheeted for use. The man who pulls the string will find himself in the possession of the contents of a shot-gun.

As matters now stand, there are men professing to be Democrats who would rather have McKinley President than any man with Western ideas. The true Third Party is the Plutocratic party, and it pervades both the old parties. The salvation of the Democratic party depends upon its ability to put this element outside of the breast-works. Cleveland was sand-bagged in 1888. His lieutenants were sand-bagged in '91; and the same thing was attempted with Bland in '86. This element must be extirpated, before we can hope for success. The party or individual that swaps principle for policy will eventually go to the wall. We don't want any more conscripts in high places.

**Final Settlement.**

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Rufus Alexander, deceased, that the undersigned administrator de bonis non intends to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron county, to be held in the Court House in Ironton, Iron county, Mo., on the first Monday in February next—same being the 1st day of February A. D., 1892.  
C. D. ALEXANDER,  
Administrator de bonis non.

# GOING OUT OF BUSINESS!

## Selling Out at Cost!

Mr. ADOLPH LOPEZ wishes to announce that, After the 1st of March,

he intends going into business in St. Louis, and Mr. JAKE LOPEZ will have charge of the Ironton Store. In order to complete all arrangements, the

## Stock Will Have to be Closed Out!

And Inventory Taken.

Therefore, in Order to Make Quick Sales,

## Will Sell at Cost,

UNTIL STOCK IS CLOSED OUT.

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